ACCESSION NR: AP4042971

sirable. Orig.art.has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP   NR REF SOV: 004   OTHER: 006

3/3

L 21132-66   EWT(m)/EWP(t)   DIAAP/IJP(c)   JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6011986

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/005/0760/0765

AUTHOR: Groshev, L V.; Demidov, A. M.; Shadiyev, N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Gamma ray spectrum produced by capturing thermal neutrons using palladium
[The paper was presented at the 15th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and
Atomic Nuclear Structure held in Minsk from 25 January to 2 February 1965]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 5, 1965, 760-765

TOPIC TAGS: thermal neutron, palladium, gamma ray, gamma spectrum, isotope

ABSTRACT: Current literature has no data on the gamma radiation spectrum produced
by the reaction (n,γ) of thermal neutrons for palladium isotopes. This is due to
the facts that the identification of γ-lines is made difficult because of some
other isotopes being present and the capture cross-section of thermal neutrons is
unknown. The energy spectrum of palladium gamma radiation above 4.5 MeV is given.
A table of energies and intensities of gamma radiation, gamma transition schemes,
and the nucleus and levels scheme for the Pd^{106} nucleus are also given. Orig. art.
has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 18 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

L 54785-65   EWT(m)   Peb   DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5013994

AUTHOR: Groshev,L.V.; Demidov,A.M.; Ivanov,V.A.; Lutsenko,V.N.; Pele-khov,V.I.; Shadiyev, N.

UR/0048/65/029/005/0772/0781

TITLE: Levels of erbium 168 excited by neutron capture /Report, 15th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and the Structure of the Atomic Nucleus held in Minsk, 25 Jan-2 Feb 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR.Izvestiya.Seriya fizicheskaya,v.29, no.5, 1965, 772-781

TOPIC TAGS: gamma ray spectrum, neutron capture, erbium, internal conversion

ABSTRACT: The gamma rays between 0.5 and 8 MeV from the $Er^{167}(n,\gamma)$-Er^{168} reaction were investigated with a magnetic Compton spectrometer with a resolution of 0.3% for gamma ray energies above 2 MeV. The spectrometer has been described elsewhere (L.V.Groshev, A.M.Demidov, V.N.Lutsenko and A.F.Malov,Izv.AN SSSR,Ser.fiz.24,791,1960). The

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L 54785-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013994

sample was Er_2O_3 with the natural isotopic composition, to which Er^{167} contributes 90% of the slow neutron capture cross section. Possible origins of the gamma rays are discussed and it is concluded that those with energies above 5760 keV but not between 6185 and 6248 keV can be confidently assigned to Er^{168}. Nineteen such gamma rays are tabulated; there are also tabulated 13 gamma rays with energies between 5000 and 5760 keV of which the origin is in doubt and 23 with energies below 1400 keV which are ascribed to Er^{168}. The estimated errors of the energy measurements range from 2 to 8 keV. The measured relative intensities were converted to absolute intensities by normalizing the total radiated energy to the neutron binding energy. Conversion electron measurements are presented for 21 transitions with energies below 1400 keV. The conversion electron measurements for transitions with energies below 1000 keV were taken from earlier work (V.A.Ivanov and V.I.Pelekhov,Izv.AN SSSR,Ser.fiz.28,1480,1962) and those for higher energy transitions were measured with the same technique. Conversion coefficients were obtained for 19 of the transitions and multipolarities were assigned. A level and transition dia-

Card 2/3

L 54785-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013994

gram encompassing 19 levels below 1996 keV and 47 transitions was derived for Er[168]. This diagram and the reasons for some of the spin and parity assignments are discussed in considerable detail. The energy of the level into which the neutron is captured was found to be 7766 ± 4 keV. Orig.art.has: 2 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

L 54786-65   EWP(m)   Peb   DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5013995   UR/0048/65/029/005/0782/0786

AUTHOR: Groshev, L.V.; Shadiyev, N.

TITLE: Levels of holmium 166 evinced in the neutron capture reaction /Report, 15th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and the Structure of the Atomic Nucleus held in Minsk, 25 Jan-2 Feb 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.29, no.5, 1965, 782-786

TOPIC TAGS: gamma ray spectrum, neutron capture, holmium

ABSTRACT: The gamma spectrum from the $Ho^{165}(n,\gamma)Ho^{166}$ reaction was recorded for gamma-ray energies from 4.5 to 6.35 MeV with a magnetic Compton spectrometer having a resolution of 0.3%. The spectrometer has been described elsewhere (L.V.Groshev, A.M.Demidov, V.N. Lutsenko and A.F.Malov,Izv.AN SSSR,Ser.fiz.27,1339,1960). Thirty-eight lines are tabulated. The estimated errors of the energy measurements range from 5 to 8 keV. The measured relative intensities were converted to absolute intensities by normalizing the total gamma ra-

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L 54786-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013995

diation to the neutron binding energy obtained from the Q of the (d,p)
reaction measured by G.L.Struble, N.Shelton and R.K.Shenline (Pre-
print). The gamma-ray energies were converted to level excitation
energies by subtracting them from the 6249 keV neutron binding energy,
and these excitation energies are tabulated together with those ob-
served in the (d,p) reaction by Struble et al.(loc.cit.) and in the
(n,γ) reaction by V.S.Orecher (Z.Naturforsch.18a,576,1963) and O.
Schult (Private communication to R.K.Shelayn). A total of 58 levels
are tabulated. Most of these levels appear in two or more of the
groups of data, and the agreement among the several groups is usually
satisfactory. The 18 levels to which Struble et al.or Schult have as-
signed spins and parities are tabulated, and these as well as other
assignments are discussed. The 1⁺ assignment for the 430 keV level
made by a number of authors on the basis of radioactive decay measure-
ments is questioned because the transitions to this state from the
initial state in the (n,γ) reaction are abundant. Comparison of the
(n,γ) and (d,p) data shows that all the states to which the gamma
transitions from the initial neutron capture state are intense cor-

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L 54786-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013995

respond to intense proton groups in the (d,p) reaction. The converse is not true. Orig.art.has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 010

Card 3/3

L 21133-66   EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)   DIAAP/IJP(c)   JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6011987   SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/005/0766/0771

AUTHOR: Groshev, L. V.; Demidov, A. M.; Shadiyev, N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Gamma ray spectrum produced by capturing thermal neutrons using gold [The paper was presented at the 15th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and Atomic Nuclear Structure held in Minsk from 25 January to 2 February 1965]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 5, 1965, 766-771

TOPIC TAGS: gamma ray, gamma spectrum, gold, thermal neutron, spectrometer

ABSTRACT: Odd-odd heavy nuclei belong to the least studied category of nuclei. This is due to the fact that only seldom may they be excited during a radioactive decay, and as they are unstable, they may not be used in inelastic processes. The reactions (dp) and $(n\gamma)$ served as a study of levels of odd-odd nuclei with a relatively good resolution.
This article describes the results of reaction $Au^{197}(n\gamma)Au^{198}$. The gamma ray spectrum was measured between 3.5-7.7 MeV by a magnetic Compton spectrometer whose resolution was 0.3%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 ULR

L 29669-66   EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   RDW/JD
ACC NR: AT6012688   SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/65/000/966/0001/0016

                                                                      40
AUTHOR: Groshev, L. V.; Demidov, A. M.; Shadiyev, N.   B+1

ORG: State Committee on the Use of Atomic Energy SSSR, Institute of Atomic Energy
im. I. V. Kurchatov, Moscow (Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy
energii SSSR, Institute atomnoy energii)

TITLE: Spectrum of γ rays produced upon capture of thermal neutrons in .tellurium

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, no. 966, 1965. Spektr gamma
luchey, voznikayushchikh pri zakhvate teplovykh neytronov v tellure, 1-16

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium, Gamma spectrum, thermal neutron, neutron capture, radio-
active decay scheme

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the γ ray spectra produced by the capture of
thermal neutrons in a natural mixture of tellurium isotopes. The measurements
were made with a magnetic Compton spectrometer with resolution 0.3% in the energy
interval 4.5 - 9.5 Mev. The spectrometer was described by the authors earlier
(Izv. AN SSSR ser. fizich. v. 24, 791, 1960). The energies and the intensities
of the γ lines were determined from the known values of the binding energies for
the individual isotopes and the level excitation energies, using a procedure de-

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L 29669-66

ACC NR: AT6012688 0

veloped by the authors earlier (Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 29, 760, 1965). The
capture cross sections for the individual tellurium isotopes, obtained from vari-
ous sources, were also used in the calculations. The various spectral lines and
their relation to the individual isotopes are discussed. γ transition schemes
are presented for Te^{125} and a complete level scheme is presented for Te^{124}. The
binding energy of the neutron of this isotope is found to be 9410 ± 5 kev. The
decay of the initial states of the isotopes Te^{124}, Cd^{114}, and Sn^{118} is discussed
and the results compared with the published data. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and
4 tables.

SUB CODE: 18/   SUBM DATE: 00   ' ORIG REF: 005/   OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2 CU

L 29281-66 --EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6019331   SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/003/003/0444/0448

AUTHOR: Groshev, L. V.; Demidov, A. M.; Shadiyev, N.   36
                                                                         B

ORG: none

TITLE: De-excitation of Ni nuclei after thermal neutron capture
                                                                   19

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 3, no. 3, 1966, 444-448

TOPIC TAGS: thermal neutron, neutron capture, nickel, gamma spectrum, gamma transition, isotope

ABSTRACT: Schemes of γ-transitions in the Ni^{59}, Ni^{61}, and Ni^{63} nuclei are constructed on the basis of data obtained by measuring γ-ray spectra from (n,γ)-reactions on Ni isotopes. The proton yields in the (d, p)-reaction are compared with the γ-transition matrix elements from the initial state. The mechanism of thermal neutron capture in these nuclei is discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. /Based on authors' Eng. abst./ /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 20, 18 / SUBM DATE: 04Jun65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1   AC/

L 04101-67   EWT(m)

ACC NR: AT6031141   SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/66/000/037/0001/0012

AUTHOR: Groshev, L. V. ; Demidov, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: One characteristic of the capture of thermal neutrons by nuclei

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-1037, 1966. Ob odnoy osobennosti zakhvata teplovykh neytronov yadrami, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: neutron, neutron capture, thermal neutron, thermal neutron capture, nuclear capture, nuclear neutron capture, gamma transition

ABSTRACT: Attention is drawn to the fact that in some nuclei (Fe^{57}, Ni^{63}, Zn^{65}) the γ -transition from the initial state (arising in the process of thermal neutron capture) to levels with a low degree of particle singularity (determined from derived neutron widths in the reaction d, p), proceeds very intensely; and conversely, transition from the initial state to levels with a high degree of particle singularity proceeds weakly or not at all. This phenomenon cannot be explained either within the framework of a simple picture of the direct capture of neutrons or from the point of view of the formation of a complex compound nucleus. The authors show that the

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L 04101-67

ACC NR: AT6031141

phenomenon may be explained, if it is assumed that in the process of neutron capture a pair of nucleons is activated from the skeleton of the target nucleus. This assumption approaches the concept recently developed by Feshbach and others on the mechanism of neutron capture through doorways. A summary is given of diagrams comparing derived neutron level widths, and matrix elements of γ-transitions from the initial state of these levels, for nuclei with A = 25 - 67. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

[SP]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 022/

kh

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7008883   SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/004/004/0785/0790

AUTHOR: Groshev, L. V.; Demidov, A. M.
ORG: none
TITLE: Specific feature of thermal neutron capture by nuclei
SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 4, no. 4, 1966, 785-790
TOPIC TAGS: thermal neutron, neutron capture, nucleon
SUB CODE: 20

ABSTRACT: It is noted that very intensive γ-transitions from the capturing state, produced in the capture of thermal neutrons, to levels with a low degree of "single-particality," determined from the reduced neutron widths in (d, p)-reactions, exist in certain nuclei (Fe^{57}, Ni^{63}, Zn^{65}). On the other hand, transitions from the capturing state to levels with a high degree of single-particality are weak or not observed at all. This feature can not be understood in terms of the simple direct neutron capture mechanism, or from the point of view of the creation of a complex compound nucleus. It is shown that the effect can be explained if it is assumed that a nucleon pair in the core of the target nucleus is excited during the neutron capture. This assumption is related to the notions on the mechanism of neutron capture through "doorway" states, recently developed by Feshbach et al. A list of diagrams is given, comparing the reduced neutron level widths and matrix elements for γ-transitions from the ground state to these levels, for nuclei with A = 25 - 67. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 39,658]

Card 1/1   UDC: none

L 5089-66   EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(h)
ACCESSION NR: AT5024118

UR/3136/65/000/885/0001/0012

28
B+1

AUTHOR: Groshev, L. V.; Demidov, A. M.; Shadiyev, N.

TITLE: De-excitation of nickel nuclei after the capture of a thermal neutron

19

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-885, 1965, Vysvechivaniye yader nikelya posle zakhvata teplovogo neytrona, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: gamma transition, gamma neutron reaction, nickel, nucleus, thermal neutron, neutron capture

ABSTRACT: A description is given of an experiment in which a magnetic Compton spectrometer is used to measure the spectrum of gamma-rays nascent during the capture of thermal neutrons by nickel nuclei. A diagram is presented showing the gamma-transitions of the nuclei Ni^{59}, Ni^{61}, and Ni^{63}. A comparison of the proton yield in the (d,p) reaction is made with the matrix elements of the gamma-transitions from the initial state. The capture mechanism of the thermal neutrons in these nuclei is discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR (State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy SSSR); Institut atomnoy energii im. I. V. Kurchatova (Institute of Atomic Energy)/

Card 1/2

L 5089-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5024118

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

GROSHEV, M. V.

Groshev, M. V. "Low-pressure nozzles," Izvestiya Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta, Vol VIII, 1948 (on cover: 1949,p. 205-13

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949)

3592. FLAMELESS COMBUSTION OF NATURAL GAS. Groshev, M.V.
(Kiev-Moscow: Mashgis., 1950, 112pp., 4 Roubles; title in Chem. Zbl.,
3 Jan. 1951, (I), vol. 122, 148).

GROSHEV, M.V.; LADIYEV, R., redaktor; GOLOVCHENKO, G., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Principles of calculations for industrial furnaces; gas mechanics
and the theory of similitudes] Osnovy rascheta promyshlennykh pechei;
mekhanika gazov i teorii podobiia. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry
USSR, 1954. 198 p.   (MIRA 8:4)
        (Furnaces--Construction)   (Dimensional analyses)
        (Gases, Kinetic theory of)

GROSHEV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; MILLER, A.I., inzh., red.; VAGIN, A.A., inzh.,
red.izdatel'stva; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Heat calculations for open-hearth furnaces] Teplovye raschety
martenovskikh pechei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi
i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 247 p.   (MIRA 11:1)
                           (Open-hearth furnaces)

RAVIKOVICH, I.M.; BRAGIN, Yu.S.; KHUDOROZHKOV, I.P.; MAYZEL', G.M.; STARIKOV,
M.A.; GROSHEV, M.Ya.; BUTIVCHENKO, V.N.; Prinimali uchastiye:
ANTOSHECHKIN, M.P.; MARKOV, V.N.; CHEKH, N.A.; OBUKHOVA, E.N.;
VOZZHAYEV, A.S.

Production of ferrovanadium sinter at the Lebyazh'ye sintering
plant. Stal' 25 no.6:484-486 Je '65.   (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

KHUI OROZHKOV, I.P.; MAYZEL', G.M.; MIATCHIKOV, S.G.; KAVIKOVICH, I.M.; GROSHEV, M.Ya.

Heat treatment of sinters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.
8 no.10:37-41 '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

PANFILOV, I.M.; KRIVOSHEIN, I.P.; BAATBLAV, V.I.; BELOV, V.V.; GRISHIN, M.Y.,

Influence of return conditions on the indices of the sintering process. Metallurg 10 no.8:8-11 Ag '55.

(MLRA 18:2)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

J.

USSR/Soil Science - Mineral Fertilizers.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67959

Author   : Greshev, N.A.

Inst   : All-Union ordena Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences
             iment V.I. Lenin.

Title   : Forms of Labile Potassium in Leached Chernozems Used in
             Garden Beet Rotations.

Orig Pub : Dokl. VASKhNIL, 1957, No 9, 40-43.

Abstract : A study of the behavior of various forms of potassium in
             the soil was undertaken by the Scientific Research Insti-
             tute of Agriculture of the Central Rayon of the Non-
             Chernozem Belt, using four forms of fertilization (control,
             organic, mineral, and organo-mineral). The crops being
             sugar beet and winter wheat in a seven-field rotation.
             Sugar beet was sown in the control and only P was added

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USSR/Soil Science - Fertilizers Mineral.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67959

to the soil, being applied to the rows; in the variant
with organic fertilizers 56 tons of manure were added
during each rotation; in the mineral variant N, P, and K
were applied in quantities corresponding to the content
of these minerals in 56 tons of manure; in addition, all
the sugar beet got phosphoric acid fertilizer applied to
the rows; in the fourth variant half of the N, P, and K
was applied in the form of mineral fertilizer. During
the vegetation period specimens of the soil were taken
from a depth of 0-60 cm. in order to determine the K in
extracts of water and 0-2 n. nitric acid. K was measured
by the cobalt-nitrite method. It was noted that K was pre-
sent in the largest quantities in extracts from the orga-
nic and mixed fertilization systems. Systematic applica-
tion of fertilizers leads to accumulation not only of the
free forms of K but also of non-metabolic K. There is a
certain connection between crop yields and the K content

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J.

USSR/Soil Science - Mineral Fertilizers.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67959

of the weaker acid extracts (0.05 and 1.0 n.). The
basic mass of assimilable K is found in the 0-20 cm.
horizon. The K in a 2 n. HNO_3 extract represents K mi-
nerals serving to replace metabolic K. In soils which
have been fertilized over an extended period there is
a certain tendency for the 0-20 and 20-40 cm. horizons
to be enriched by the fertilizers which add K. --
A.M. Shchepetil'nikova

Card 3/3

GRUSHEV, N.A., Cand Agr Sci--(diss) "Change in the nutrition regime of chernozem upon perennial use of fertilizers." Len, 1958. 16 pp (Min of Agr USSR. Len Agr Inst), 2 0 co im (KL,57-5), 11)

— 28 —

GROSHEV, N.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Practices of the Mironovka Experimental Station. Nauka i zhizn'
27 no.5:78-79 My '60.   (MIRA 13:6)
          (Mironovka—Sugar beets—Fertilizers and manures)
                    (Potash)

GROSHEV, N.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Increasing the crops. Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.10:78-79 O '60.

(Liming of soils)   (MIRA 13:10)

BOGATIKOV, O.A.; GROSHEV, N.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk (Moskva); DAVYDOV,
     V.D.; UDINTSEV, G.B.

     News, events, and facts.   Priroda   51   no.4:106-112, 114-116   Ap
     '62.   (MIRA 15:4)

     1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
     mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva (for Bogatikov). 2. Gosu-
     darstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shernberga, Moskva
     (for Davydov). 3. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva (for
     Udintsev).

                                   (Science news)

GROSHEV, N.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk (Moskva)

Potassium and plant nutrition. Priroda 51 no.5:117-118 My '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Plants, Effect of potassium on)

GROSHEV, N.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk (Moskva)

Incisions on tubers and potato harvest. Priroda 51 [i.e. 52]
no.5:112 '63.   (MIRA 16:6)

(Seed potatoes)

GROSHEV, N.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk (Moskva)

Influence of lupine on crop yields. Priroda 52 no.6:114 '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

(No subject headings)

GROSHEV, N.A.

Hydraulic armature gear withdrawer from LTI-60 electric traction motors. Rats. predl. na gor. elektrotransp. no.9:43-44 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Depo im. Volodarskogo Tramvayno-trolleybusnogo upravleniya Leningrada.

Groshev, N I

GOLUBTSOV, R.A., inzh.; GRINEV, S.M., inzh.; GROSHEV, N.I., inzh.

Forty years development of electric transmission lines. Elek.sta.
28 no.11:53-58 N '57.   (MIRA 10:11)
                        (Electric power distribution)

KRISTOV, V.S., otvetstvennyy red.; BELYAKOV, A.A., red.; GROSHEV, N.I., red.; NOSOV, R.P., red.; POD"YAKOV, A.S., red.; ROGOVIN, N.A., red.; STEKLOV, V.Yu., red.; TISTROVA, O.N., red.; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Electric power development in the U.S.S.R. during the past 40 years, 1917-1957] Energeticheskoe stroitel'stvo SSSR za 40 let (1917-1957 gg.) Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 397 p.   (MIRA 11:5)

1. Russia (1923-   U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo elektrostantsiy. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.
        (Electric power)

GROSHIKOV, Nikolay Iosifovich, inzh.; ZASLAVSKIY, Yuriy L'vovich, inzh.;
    GORBENKO, Nikolay Iosifovich, inzh.; GORBUNOV, M.N., kand. tekhn.
    nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; SHEKHTER, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk,
    red.; MOROZOVA, P.B., red. izd-va; ROZHIN, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Preparing and stamping operations in the manufacture of airplanes]
Zagotovitel'no-shtampovochnye raboty v samoletostroenii. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Oborongiz, 1961. 555 p.   (MIRA 14:10)
        (Sheet-metal work)   (Airplane industry)

S/136/60/000/010/006/010
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Groshev, P.F.

TITLE: Investigation of the Wear Resistance of Drawing
            Dies by means of Radioactive Isotopes

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, No. 10, pp. 71 - 76

TEXT: The experiments were carried out with a drawing die
made of carbide $БК3$ (VK3), weighing 3.5 g and used for
drawing 0.6 mm copper wire. Prior to the experiments the
finished dies were irradiated for 5 to 12 hours by a stream
of slow neutrons. As a result of this W^{187}, W^{185} and Co^{60}
formed. The most suitable from the point of view of the
investigations was W^{187} since its half-life is less than
24 hours. The high energy of the β-radiations (1.33 and
0.63 MeV) enables recording the radiation of this isotope
very effectively. The γ-radiation can also be used and in
view of the relatively low radiation energy (0.072 to
0.776 MeV) the protective measures against radiation are
simpler. The required radioactivity was determined on the
basis of preliminary calculations of the probable weight of

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S/136/60/000/010/006/010
E073/E335

Investigation of the Wear Resistance of Drawing Dies by means
of Radioactive Isotopes

the worn-off part of the die, the value of which was

1.7×10^{-5} g. Thus, the required activity equalled 10.5 milli-
Curie. The test rig for drawing enabled winding the drawn
wire on a cylindrical drum with a gap of about 0.1 mm between
the individual turns. This was done to prevent contact between
adjacent turns of the wire in order to avoid transfer of wear
particles from one turn to another. The radioactive die was
placed into a thick-walled steel housing, which can be shifted
longitudinally relative to the drum by an amount corresponding
to the pitch of the turns during each revolution. During the
experiments annealed copper wire with a strength of 23.4 kg/mm^2
and a relative elongation of 30 to 33% was drawn. The wear
was determined on the basis of the activity of the wire samples
measured immediately after drawing (with some check measurements
carried out one day later). The wear of the die was determined
as a function of the drawing speed for the speeds between
14 and 1 050 m/min. A total of six experiments were made, three

Card 2/3

S/136/60/000/010/006/010
E073/E335

Investigation of the Wear Resistance of Drawing Dies by means
of Radioactive Isotopes

with increasing speeds and three with decreasing speeds. The
results are given in a table and on the basis of the average values
of all the experiments a graph was plotted. Fig. 3, which shows that
the wear drops quickly with increasing drawing speed. The
relative values are 500 impulses/min for a drawing speed of
14 m/min, 260 impulses/min for a drawing speed of 216 m/min and
145 impulses/min for a drawing speed of 1 050 m/min.
There are 3 figures, 1 table and 3 references: 1 German,
1 Soviet and 1 English.

Card 3/3

GROSHEV, P.F.

Investigating the mechanism of the wear of drawbench dies by the method of radioactive isotopes. TSvet. met. 34 no.3:71-75 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:3)
(Dies (Metalworking)—Testing) (Mechanical wear—Testing)
(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)

S/136/61/000/003/001/004
E193/E183

AUTHOR: Groshev, P.F.

TITLE: Investigation of the Mechanism of Wear of Wire Drawing
            Dies by the Radioactive Tracer Method

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1961, No. 3, pp. 71-75

TEXT: When the radioactive tracer method is used for
investigating the process of wear of wire drawing dies, it is
necessary to measure the radioactivity of the wire, the lubricant,
and the cooling drum, since it is there that the products of wear
accumulate. In studies of the effect of various parameters of the
process on the degree of die wear, the activity of a large number
of samples of both wire and the lubricant has to be measured. If
the proportion of the products of die wear dissipate through each of
the channels mentioned above were known, it would be possible to
determine the degree of wear from the data on the activity of the
wire alone which would considerably shorten and simplify the
experimental work. It was for this reason that the present investi-
gation was undertaken, its object being to establish whether the
distribution of the products of die wear does, in fact, follow a

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S/136/61/000/003/001/004
E193/E183

Investigation of the Mechanism of Wear of Wire Drawing Dies by the
Radioactive Tracer Method

definite law, and to find out how it is affected by the variation of
the drawing speed. The drawing experiments were carried out on a
special drawing machine in which provision was made for coiling the
wire in such a manner that the consecutive turns did not touch each
other.   The radioactive die and its steel holder were placed in a
lead container with walls sufficiently thick to absorb the
γ-radiation.   The lubricant (a 2% soap/oil emulsion) was gravity-
fed through a channel in the die and holder. The relative quantity
of the die wear products on the wire and in the lubricant were
determined by experiments in which copper wire was drawn through a
hard alloy $BK3$ (VK3) die to attain elongation of 1.44 at drawing
speeds varying between 30 and 490 m/min. The results are
reproduced in Fig.1, where the relative quantity (%) of the die wear
products on the wire surface (curve 1) and in the lubricant
(curve 2) is plotted against the drawing speed (m/min). It will be
seen that at slow drawing speeds (about 30 m/min) approximately 75%
of the products of wear adhered to the wire, the remaining 25%
Card 2/8

S/136/61/000/003/001/004
E193/E183

Investigation of the Mechanism of Wear of Wire Drawing Dies by the Radioactive Tracer Method

being carried away by the lubricant. As the drawing speed increases this ratio changes quite rapidly and, beginning from the drawing speed of about 120 m/min it remains constant, the relative proportion of the wear products on the wire and in the lubricant being 92 and 8% respectively. The observed effect of the drawing speed on the relative proportion of the eroded die particles on the wire and in the lubricant is attributed to the fact that at high drawing speeds more lubricant adhering to the wire is drawn through the die. This view is confirmed by the fact that the degree of die wear decreases with increasing drawing speed. This effect is illustrated in Fig.2, where the specific wear of the die (mg x 10^{-6}/g) is plotted against the drawing speed (m/min); the degree of wear was determined from the radioactivity of the wire (curve 1) or of the lubricant (curve 2), curve 3 having been constructed from data on the radioactivity of the wire, the lubricant, and the coiling drum. The relative proportion of the eroded die particles, accumulated on the surface of the coiling

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Investigation of the Mechanism of Wear of Wire Drawing Dies by the
Radioactive Tracer Method

drum, amounted (at the drawing speed employed) to 4-8%, and was
determined in the following manner. The coiling drum was encased
in an 0.01 mm thick sheet of vinyl chloride on which the wire was
then coiled; after removing the wire from the drum, the vinyl
chloride sheet was also removed, rolled up, and transferred to the
container of the radiation counter.   In the next series of
experiments, the degree of die wear was determined from the data on
the activity of the wire alone. For this purpose, the following
formula which included a correction for the quantity of the wear
products carried away in the lubricant and deposited on the coiling
drum, was derived:

$$\triangle P = \frac{M \cdot n}{N \cdot i_\ell \cdot i_d \cdot K \cdot q}$$

where   P is the specific die wear (mg x 10^{-6}/g),   M is the
weight (g) of the wire,   n is the activity of the wire sample,
i_ℓ is the coefficient taking into account the loss of wear
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E193/E183

Investigation of the Mechanism of Wear of Wire Drawing Dies by the Radioactive Tracer Method

products with the lubricant (obtained from graph in Fig.1), i_d is the coefficient taking into account the quantity of wear products deposited on the coiling drum, K is the coefficient of efficiency of the counter in measuring the activity of the wire sample and of the whole wear, and q is the weight of the sample. The results of this series of experiments showed that a large proportion of the wear products are only loosely attached to the wire. This fact was established by measuring the activity of (a) a wire as drawn, (b) a wire cleaned with cotton wool impregnated with benzene, and (c) the cotton wool pad used for cleaning sample (b). It was found that in the case of wire lubricated with a 4% soap/oil emulsion, 50% of the wear products had been removed from the wire surface by this treatment, the corresponding figure for wire lubricated with a 2% emulsion being 30%. This indicated that the adhesion of the eroded die particles to the wire surface depends on the nature of the lubricant used. The object of the next series of experiments was to determine the quantity of the wear products

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S/136/61/000/003/001/004
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Investigation of the Mechanism of Wear of Wire Drawing Dies by the
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passing through the consecutive dies. To this end, a copper wire
0.6 mm in diameter was drawn to 0.5 mm diameter through a radio-
active die, after which its activity was measured; it was then
drawn to 0.45 mm diameter through a non-active die, after which its
activity was determined again. (The 2% soap/oil emulsion was used
as a lubricant in both operations). The results showed that 85%
of the particles eroded from the first die passed through the second
die, 12% having been carried away by the lubricant used in the
second die assembly. Finally, the distribution of the wear products
along the wire was studied by the auto-radiographic method. A wire,
drawn through a radioactive die, was stretched between pins of a
specially made frame in such a way that the consecutive parallel
segments of the wire were in one plane. An X-ray film was then laid
flat on the wire and pressed against it by a lid. To protect the
emulsion of the X-ray film from the chemical action of the wire, a
thin sheet of polystyrene was interposed between the wire and the
film. The exposure (governed by the specific activity of the wire)
Card 6/8

S/136/61/000/003/001/004
E193/E183

Investigation of the Mechanism of Wear of Wire Drawing Dies by the
Radioactive Tracer Method

varied between 18 and 120 h.   The results showed that the wear
products are not uniformly distributed along the wire, the eroded
die material being present in the form of (a) small uniformly
distributed particles, as if "smeared" on its surface and obviously
representing the traces of the binder (cobalt) of the hard metal,
(b) single tungsten carbide grains, and (c) aggregates of tungsten
carbide grains. This division of the wear products is caused either
by relatively large particles of the die material being torn from
the die, moving along the contact surface and becoming embedded in
the wire, or by seizure occurring between the wire and the binder of
the hard metal, as a result of which large particles of the latter
are torn away from the die and cause further damage as they move
along the die channel.
There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 4 references: 2 Soviet and
2 non-Soviet.

Card 7/8

S/148/61/000/012/004/009
E040/E435

AUTHOR: Groshev, P.F.

TITLE: Determination of the wear resistance of wire drawing
             dies by means of radioactive isotopes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya
             metallurgiya, no.12, 1961, 100-106

TEXT: The wear of wire-drawing dies and the necessity of their
frequent replacement is responsible for a 10 to 15% loss of
production time.   In addition, the quality of the wire produced
depends to a large extent on the condition of the die surface.
In order to develop better wire-drawing die materials, it is
necessary to determine rapidly and accurately the degree of die
wear and its dependence on the rate of drawing and the nature of
lubricants used.   In the tests carried out, use was made of W^{187}
radioisotope with half-life of 23.85 days and γ-radiation energy
of 1.33 and 0.63 meV.   The radioisotope was produced by
exposing cobalt and tungsten carbide base dies to irradiation by
slow neutrons.   The residual radiation emitted by annealed copper
wire (0.6 dia), drawn at speeds of 14 - 1050 m/min, was recorded
using an ionization chamber of 5 litre capacity with a microradiation
Card 1/4

Determination of the wear resistance ...

S/148/61/000/012/004/009
E040/E435

counter.   A lead cylinder screen with 40 mm wall thickness was used in
order to reduce the background radiation and improve the
experimental accuracy. The die wear was determined on wire lengths
weighing up to 75 g.   The test data were calculated as mean values
from 3 to 6 passes at increasing speeds and from 3 passes at
decreasing wire drawing speeds.   The die wear was found to drop
sharply with rising speed of drawing up to 100 m/min. less sharply
in the drawing speed range of 100 to 400 m/min and very little at
drawing speeds from 400 to 1050 m/min.   There is an indication
that after reaching the minimum of wear with rising drawing speed,
the wear begins to rise again.   In four out of six tests a
clear wear maximum was observed in the drawing speed range of 20 to
25 m/min.   A similar sharp increase in the wear reduction of dies
with rising drawing speed was also observed in the drawing of steel
wire.   In the tests on the effect of the lubricant on the die wear
the drawing speed was constant, amounting to 42 m/min.   The
lubricants tested were: soap/oil 2% emulsion, soap 1.78% emulsion
soap 1% emulsion, solution of 1.41% triethanolamine and oleic acid
solution of 2.72% triethanolamine and oleic acid. solution of

Card 2/4

S/148/61/000/012/004/009
Determination of the wear resistance ..E040/E435

1% triethanolamine and oleic acid, soap/oil 4% emulsion,
solution of 2.03% triethanolamine and oleic acid and solution of
2.2% triethanolamine.   The test results obtained for all the
above lubricants are tabulated.   It was found that soap/oil
emulsions increase the die wear resistance nearly twice as much as
triethanolamine lubricants.   If the soap content in the emulsion
is increased (up to 2%) the die wear is diminished: by raising
the soap content in the emulsion from 1 to 1.78%, the die wear was
reduced by 10%. The lowest die wear was obtained with 2% soap/oil
lubricant.   The highest die wear was observed with 2.2% solution
of triethanolamine lubricant.   It is concluded that the radio-
isotope method of die wear determination is very reliable and very
much more economical than other test methods.   There are 3 figures.
1 table and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.
The reference to an English language publication reads as follows:
Ref.2: J.C.E.Button, A.J.Davies, R.Tourret, Nucleonics, v.9, no.5,
1951.

Card 3/4

Determination of the wear resistance .. S/148/61/000/012/004/009
EO40/E435

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniye
(Moscow Institute of Chemical Machinery)

SUBMITTED: August 1, 1960

Card 4/4

3(7),8(1)
AUTHORS:

Leonov, V. S., Bulichev, V. N.,
Groshev, P. M., Khakhalin, V. S.

SOV/50-59-1-11/20

TITLE:

Restoring Long-Stored Dry Batteries for Radio Sondes
(Vosstanovleniye dolgo khranivshikhsya sukhikh batarey pitaniya
radiozondov)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 49-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The anode battery GB-70 Nr 2, and the filament battery BON-3,
which are used for the transmitter of radio sondes, have a
storing period of one year. But often they are stored much
longer, 2 to 3 years, and are then useless owing to self-
discharge and drying up of the electrolyte liquid. In spite
of this, they should not be discarded. They can be recharged
with the rectifier of a radio set or with a car battery while
the elements of the battery are supplied with water from an
injector (syringe). Such restored batteries are sometimes more
efficient than fresh ones which were not treated in this way.
The paper gives further details on measuring the charging-
current intensity and voltage, as well as controlling the
temperature while charging.

Card 1/1

BROWN, C. I.

"Results of testing of draft horses and their crossbreeds.   Konevodstvo, 22, no. 3, 1952. Mos. June 1952.

VISHNYAKOV, A.I.; GROSHEV, S.S.

Device for emptying out used oil and pouring in fresh oil.
Tekst. prom. 18 no.9:59-60 S '58.   (MIRA 11:10)
(Spinning machinery)   (Lubrication and lubricants)

GROSHEV, V., serzhant

      In deep snow on steep ascents. Starsh.-serezh. no.12:10 D '61.
                                               (MIRA 15:3)

      (Artillery, Field and mountain)   (Winter warfare)

GROSHEV,V.F., inzhener

Calculating the width of a harness frame. Tekst.prom.15 no.9:35
S '55.
(MLRA 8:11)
(Looms)

GROSHEV, V.F.

Organizing the work of shift supervisors. Tekst.prom.17 no.1:6-8
Ja '57.   (MLRA 10:2)

1. Nachal'nik tkatskogo tsekha fabriki imeni Nogina.
          (Textile industry)

GROSHEV, V. L., KUZNETSOV, V. V., MALAKHOV, N. P., SEMASHKO, N. N.,

"The Source of Hydrogen Ions for Mirror Machine Ogra,"

report presented at the 6th Intl. Conf. on Ionization Phenomena in Gases,
Paris, France, 8-13 Jul 63

GROSHEV, V.N., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Experience in the work of a station for functional diagnosis.
Voen.-med. zhur. no.2:75 '65.   (MIRA 18:11)

GROSHEV, V.V., uchitel'.

Simple method of transplanting seedlings. Mat.v shkole no.1:84-85
Ja-F '54.   (MLRA 6:12)

1. Shcherbatovskaya semiletnaya shkola Yelatomskogo rayona. Ryazanskoy
oblasti.

(Seedlings)

Cherkasova, L. S., Merezhinskiy, M. F., GROSHEV, Ye. I. and Fel'man, G. S.

Groshev, Ye. I. "On the relation of the mineral composition of osseous and dental tissue to the protein content of the food ration," Trudy Kazansk. gos. stomatol. in-ta Issue 2, 1949, p. 31-37

SO: U-5240, 17 Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

GROSHEV, Ye I

Changes in the chemical composition of bones and teeth in experimental traumatic osteomyelitis   L. S. Cherkasova, E. I. Groshev, and A. V. Krupina (Sci. Research Inst. Orthopedic Restorative Surg., Kazan).   *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 23, 282-9 (1951)(in Russian).—Chronic traumatic osteomyelitis of rats affects the chem. constitution of bone tissues not only at the disease foci, but sympathetically in corresponding unaffected bone and teeth tissues of distant parts of the body.   There is a reduction in the N content and to a lesser extent in the Ca and P content   This is especially true of chronic cases.   The normal Ca/P and Ca/N ratios are disturbed.   There appears to be a lowering in the activity of the alk. phosphatase at the active sites and sympathetically in similar control bones.   Evidence points to a rather general disturbing effect which localized osteomyelitis has upon the total body metabolism.   B. S. Levine

(2)

T

Country	:	USSR
Category=	:	Human and Animal Physiology, Metabolism
Abs. Jour.	:	Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 7843
Author	:	I.V.Senkevich; E.I.Groshev
Institut.	:	--
Title	:	Nervous Regulation of the Activity of the Enzyme Phosphatase. 1st Report. The Effect of the Central Nervous System on the Activity of Alkaline Phosphatase In Cases of Fracture.
Orig. Pub.	:	V sb.: Vopr. ortopedii i travmatol. Teoriya i klinika. Kazan', Tatknigoizdat, 1957, 166--171
Abstract	:	The tibia of one posterior extremity of a number of rats was fractured. Determinations of the alkaline phosphatase activity of the traumatized and intact symmetrical bone were made at different times . Sodium amytal (5 mg per 100 gm,. subcutaneously) was injected daily into one group of the animals from the first day after the fracture, while caffeine was injected into another group (0.01 mg/100 gm). In the traumatized bones of the control rats

Card: 1/3

Country   : USSR
Category   : Human and Animal Physiology, Metabolism

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 7843

Author   :
Institut.   :
Title   :

Orig Pub.   :

Abstract   : there was noted toward the tenth day a sudden
               rise in alkaline phosphatase activity, which
               reached a maximum on about the fifteenth day,
               after which the activity of the enzyme gradually
               diminished. In the animals receiving sodium
               amytal the rise in alkaline phosphatase activity
               occurred more gradually and reached a maximum
               on about the thirtieth day. Following the
               injection of caffeine the rise in alkaline
               phosphatase activity was noted earlier and was
               sharper. The decrease in activity began from

Card: 2/3

T

Country   : USSR
Category=   : Human and Animal Physiology, Metabolism

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur. - Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 7843

Author   :
Institut.   :
Title   :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract   : the thirtieth day. In the intact bones of all
              the groups of rats except those which had
              received caffeine, there was a reduction in
              alkaline phosphatase activity.--V.I.Rozengart

Card: 3/3

GROSHEV, Ye. I. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "The activity of bone phosphatase in cases of experimental fractures." Kazan', 1958. 14 pp (Kazan' State Vet Inst im N. E. Bauman), 150 copies (KL, 11-58, 115)

-41-

L 31311-65   EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)   Pc-4/Pr-4   RM
ACCESSION NR: AR5003886   S/0081/64/000/018/H073/H073

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 18Zh235

AUTHOR: Aristov, L. I.; Kostina, G. I.; Grosheva, M. P.

TITLE: Organosilicon compounds with quinoline radicals

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. 2-y Mezhvuz. konferentsii po khimii organ. kompleksn.
soyedineniy, 1963. Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1963, 93-94

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, quinoline, organo metallic compound

TRANSLATION: 5-bromo-hydroxyquinoline and its esters (methyl, butyl) were synthe-
sized from 8-hydroxyquinoline. They react with RMgX in tetrahydrofuran. The yield
of reaction products is 40%. In the case of benzoyl ester of 5-bromo-hydroxyquino-
line the reaction proceeds only upon addition of CH_3I. 5, 7-dibromo-hydroxyquino-
line and its butyl ester were also obtained from hydroxyquinoline which also reacts
easily with RMgX. The reaction of the obtained Mg-organic compounds with $SiCl_4$
produced Si-organic compounds with butoxy and methoxyquinoline radicals, which
condense with $(CH_3)_2SiCl_2$ and $C_6H_5SiCl_3$ producing Si-organic resins. These latter

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L 31311-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5003886

produce lacquer films and display significant thermal stability. Ya. Komissarov

SUB CODE: OC, GC   ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

1. GROSHEVA, M.Ye., Docent

2. USSR (600)

4. Horses - Diseases

7. Etiopathogenesis of acute distention of the stomach in horses.
    Veterinariia 29 no. 11 1952

9. <u>Monthly</u> <u>List</u> <u>of</u> <u>Russian</u> <u>Accessions</u>, Library of Congress, _____1953. Unclassified.

VISHNYAKOV, S.I., kand. veterin. nauk; GROSHEVA, G.A., kand. veterin. nauk

   Infectious gastroenteritis of swine. Veterinariia 38 no.3:
   37-40 Mr '61   (MIRA 18:1)

   1. Kurskaya oblastnaya nauchno-proizvodstvennaya veterinarnaya
   laboratoriyn.

Basic properties of Mycoplasma [unreadable] strain. Veterinarila 41 n.5:29-31 My '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Veterinarny institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

FOMINA, A.Ya.; CROSHEVA, G.A.; SEREBRYAKOV, A.S.; OSKOLKOV, V.S.

Epizootiology and biological characteristics of Mycoplasma infesting poultry. Veterinariia 41 no.11:37-40 N '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

FOMINA, A.Ya., kand. veterin. nauk GROSHEVA, G.A., kand. veterin. nauk;
SHUBIN, V.A., kand. veterin. nauk

Studying the strains of Escherichia coli isolated from poultry
with Mycoplasma infection. Veterinariia 41 no.1:27-30 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

GROSHEVA, G.A., kand. veter. nauk. OSKOLKOV, V.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Bacteriological study of the brain of poultry with mycoplasma infection. Veterinariia 42 no.8:109-110 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

ALENT'YEV, A. A., doktor tekhn. nauk; GUROVICH, Ya. I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
GROSHEVA, V. M., inzh.

Investigating properties of a construction material based on
silicon carbide. Mashinostroenie no.5:86-87 S-0 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

(Materials—Testing)   (Silicon carbide)

GROSHEVA, V.M., inzh.

Thermochemical treatment of building ceramics on a silicon carbide base. Stek. i ker. 20 no.10:31-32 O '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekol'noy i farforo-fayansovoy promyshlennosti.
(Ceramics)

ZAPOROZHETS, V.F. [Zaporozhets', V.F.]; PASHCHENKO, A.A. [Pashchenko, O.O.], kand.tekhn.nauk; GRUSHEVA, V.M. [Hrusheva, V.M.], kand.tekhn.nauk; SHCHERBINA O.S. [Shcherbyna, O.S.]

Coram! grates made from bonded refractory granules for fluidized bed chemical reactors. Khim.prom. [Ukr.] no.2:55-57 Ap-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

GROSHEVOY, G.V. (Moscow).

Home-made low-voltage soldering bit. Fiz.v shkole 7 no.2:56-57 '47.
(MIRA 6:11)
(Solder and soldering)

GROSHEVOY, G. V.

"A Fluxmeter on a String Axis," Ak. Nauk SSSR Trudy Geofiz. Inst., No.12 (139), pp. 77-79, 1950

Translation 563438

GROSHEVOY, G. V.

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Physics

5606* **Means of Controlling the Sensitivity and Determining the Frequency and Amplitude Characteristics of Seismographic Receiving Channels With the Help of the Magnetoelectric Generator.** (Russian.) N. K. Fidorenko and G. V. Groshevoi. *Izvestiia Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriia Geofizicheskaia*, 1953, no. 5, p. 424-428 + 1 plate.
Reception of sinusoidal shaped stress was made where ratio of amplitude to frequency remained constant. Photograph, oscillograms, seismograms, diagram. 4 ref.

EH
Sept 16, 1954

GROCHEVOY, O.V.

Planning and making calculations for magnetic systems for geophysical instruments. Trudy Geofiz.inst. no.20:88-94 '53.   (MLRA 7:5)
(Magnetic instruments) (Geophysics)

'

GROSHEVOY, G.V.

Calculation for GB type galvanometers. Trudy Geofiz. inst.
no.29:57-65 '55.   (MLRA 9:1)
          (Galvanometer)

GROSHEVOY, G V

SEISMOLOGY

AUTHORS: Groshevoi, G. V., and Kopylov, V. P.

TITLE: Geo.
Small Dimension Mirror Galvanometer of High Sensitivity

PERIODICAL: Trudy Geofizicheskogo Instituta, Akademiia Nauk SSSR, 1955,
No. 29(156), pp 73-77

AVAILABLE: Original W/P Safe

February 24, 1956

GROSHEVOY, G.V.

Highly sensitive two-frame reflecting galvanometer without
inductive coupling. Trudy Geofiz.inst. no.29:78-79 '55.
(Galvanometer)   (MLRA 9:1)

GROSHEVOY G.V.; PASECHNIK, I.P.

Highly sensitive MPS-1 field seismograph for recording short period components of seismic waves.Izv.AN SSSR,Ser.geofiz.no.10:1211-1218 O '56.   (MIRA 10:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR Geofizicheskiy institut.
                (Seismometers)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/4766

Groshevoy, G.V.

Tekhnicheskiy raschet, proyektirovaniye i ekspluatatsiya gal'vanometrov
dlya integriruyushchikh skhem (Technical Calculation, Design, and Operation
of Galvanometers for Integrating Circuits) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 86 p.
3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli imeni O. Yu.
Shmidta.

Resp. Ed.: A.I. Zaborovskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: L.K. Nikolayeva; Tech.
Ed.: I.A. Makogonova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for designers of galvanometers for integrating
circuits.

COVERAGE: The book includes detailed data on methods for the calculation, design,
and operation of galvanometers in integrating circuits. The author presents
a drawing and description of the GB-3-F galvanometer for oscillographs

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Technical Calculation, Design and Operation   (Cont.)   SOV/4766

designed by the Soviet scientist Ye.S. Borisevich. The application of integrating circuits to various fields is also discussed. The works of the following Soviet scientists are noted in the review of the technical literature: A.G. Kalashnikov, G.M. Ivanova, G.N. Petrova, M.I. Subbotin, I.L. Nersesov, I.G. Gutovskiy, and S.P. Kapitsa.' The subject was treated by the author in his dissertation which was published in 1944. There are 27 references: 20 Soviet, 5 English, and 2 German.

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GROSHEVOY, Yu.M.

Specifications for the supply and delivery of sugar beets. Sakh.prom. 34 no.10:47-48 O '60.   (MIRA 13:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy oblastnoy gosudarstvennyy arbitrazh.
                 (Sugar beets)

ACC NR: AP6032016   SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/004/006/0201/0205

AUTHOR: Fridkin, F. M.; Gerzanich, Ye. I.; Groshik, I. I.; Lyakhovitskaya, V. A.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Absorption edge in the semiconducting ferroelectrics SbSBr, BiSBr, and SbSI

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 201-205

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric material, semiconducting material, second order phase transition, phase transition, absorption edge, light absorption

ABSTRACT: To ascertain the behavior of the intrinsic absorption edge in a series of ferroelectrics of groups V, VI, and VII, which undergo low-temperature phase transitions, the authors investigated optical absorption in SbSBr, BiSBr, and SbSI in polarized light in the interval from +40 to -190C. The SbSBr, BiSBr, and SbSI single crystals were grown from the gas phase. The SbSBr and BiSBr crystals were in the form of thin needles (transverse dimension not larger than 0.1 mm, length 10 - 15 mm). The SbSI single crystals were larger (10 x 1 x 1 mm). All the investigated single crystals were rhombo-dipyramidal. The direction of the spontaneous polarization coincided with the twofold axis parallel to the needle axis. The measurements were made in a vacuum cryostat cooled with liquid nitrogen, with a temperature maintained accurate to 0.2C. The transmission spectra were investigated with a monochromator and

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a photomultiplier. The relation $\alpha^{1/2} \sim h\nu$ (α - absorption coefficient, $h\nu$ - photon energy) was satisfied for all three crystals in the entire investigated temperature interval, thus pointing to the indirect character of the transitions. In addition, the $\alpha^{1/2}$ vs. $h\nu$ curve of SbSBr had two straight-line sections, connected apparently with the absorption and emission of a phonon. The phonon energy determined from the difference between the energies corresponding to the two sections turned out to be 0.03 ev and independent of the temperature. No change in the shape of the absorption edge during the phase transition was observed in any of the crystals. A jump in the width of the forbidden band takes place in the region of the phase transition of all the ferroelectrics. A striking fact is the jump in the temperature coefficient of the forbidden-band width observed in the case of SbSBr in the paraelectric region at a temperature -103C, apparently due to a second-order phase transition. The behavior of BiSBr and SbSI is qualitatively the same. The results not only confirm the existence of ferroelectric phase transitions in SbSBr, BiSBr, and SbSI at -180, -170, and +22C respectively, but indicate unambiguously their character (first-order transitions). In addition to these transitions, singularities in the temperature dependence of the width of the forbidden band are observed in the paraelectric region for SbSBr and BiSBr and in the ferroelectric region for SbSI. These are apparently evidence of the existence of second-order phase transitions in these crystals. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/   SUBM DATE: 09Jun66/   ORIG REF: 003/   OTH REF: 004

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GROSHIKOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; USAN, Aleksandr Lukich; VASILEVSKIY, N.A.,
retsenzent; MIKHAILOV, I.F., retsenzent; RAPPOPORT, M.G., red.;
AKIMOVA, A.G., red. izd-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Forty-five column punched card computer; servicing and repair]
Schetno-perforatsionnye 45-kolonnye mashiny; tekhnicheskoe obslu-
zhivanie i remont. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1958. 270 p.   (MIRA 11:10)
                    (Electronic calculating machines)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/5902

uroshikov, Aleksandr Ivanovich, Yuriy L'vovich Zaslavskiy, and Nikolay
   Iosifovich Gorbenko

Zagotovitel'no-shtampovochnyye raboty v samoletostroyenii (Pressworking Processes
   in Aircraft Fabrication) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961. 555 p. Errata slip in-
   serted. 5000 copies printed.

Reviewer: M. N. Gorbunov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Ed.:
   V. Ya. Shekhter, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House:
   P. B. Morozova; Tech. Ed.: V. P. Rozhin; Managing Ed.: S. D. Krasil'nikov,
   Engineer.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students in aircraft-construction tekh-
   nikums. It can also be useful to workers, foremen, and process engineers in
   aircraft fabrication.

COVERAGE: Basic information is given on pressworking processes used on aircraft,
   including methods of planning the manufacturing processes and the design of

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Pressworking Processes   (Cont.)   SOV/5902

accessories for shops making pressworked parts. The equipment, accessories, and processes used in making aircraft parts from sheet, shapes, and tube are described. Also discussed are the means for mechanization and automation of pressworking processes, particularly manual finishing operations, which account for to 30 to 60% of the labor in all pressworking operations in experimental and small-lot production. Ch. I to III were written by N. I. Gorbenko, Engineer; Ch. IV to VII, XI, XIII, and XVI, by A. I. Groshikov, Engineer; and Ch. VIII to I, XII, XV, and XVI by Ya. L. Zaslavskiy, Engineer. There are 26 references, all Soviet.

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EWP(v)   Pf-4/Feb   EM/WW
AM5015682   BOOK EXPLOITATION   629.13:658.52.011.56 UB/

Groshikov, Aleksandr Ivanovich

Principles of the mechanization and automation of technological
  processes in airplane construction (Osnovy mekhanizatsii i avto-
  matizatsii tekhnologicheskikh protsessov v samoletostroyenii)
  Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye," 1965.   347 p. illus., biblio.
  3500 copies printed.   Textbook for technical schools of airplane
  construction.

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft manufacturing, mechanization, automation,
  mechanized operation, automated operation, automatic forming,
  automatic welding, automatic assembling, automatic fitting

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This textbook is intended for aviation tech-
  nicians.   It may also be useful to technologists, foremen, and
  workmen in the aircraft industry.   The book deals with basic con-
  cepts of the theory underlying automatic devices and describes
  standard elements and systems used to automate aircraft manufac-
  turing.   It gives a considerable number of examples of mechanized
  and automated operations such as forming, welding, fitting,
  assembling, transporting, etc.

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17. Mechanization and automation of riveting operations -- 279

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Ch. V. Mechanization and automation of transportation between shops
        and operational teams -- 315

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Ch. VI. Technical and economic substantiation of mechanization and
         automation of technological processes in aircraft manufac-
         turing -- 346

References --

SUB CODE: IE   SUBMITTED: 20Feb65   NO REF SOV: 055

OTHER: 000

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L 42001-65   EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)-2/EWG(c)   Pe-5   DD

ACCESSION NR: AT5010605   UR/3147/64/003/000/0106/0115

AUTHOR: Groshikov, M. A.; Sorokin, P. A.

TITLE: Pathomorphological changes in the lungs of animals exposed to high oxygen
pressure

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii. Funktsii organizma v
usloviyakh izmenennoy gazovoy sredy, v. 3, 1964, 106-115

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen pressure, lung, oxygen effect, hemorrhage

ABSTRACT: The changes caused by high oxygen pressure in dogs and guinea pigs are
essentially the same. Expansion and hyperemia of the veins and capillaries, some-
times with hemorrhages in the surrounding tissues and in the lumens of the alveoli
are observed in the lungs as well as perivascular edema, thickening of the inter-
alveolar walls due to edema and dilatation of the capillaries, and varying degrees
of atelectasis. Lung injury was combined with more or less pronounced congestion
in the other viscera. Adrenalectomy in the dogs, especially when combined with
division of the splanchnic nerves, reduced the pathological effects of high oxygen
pressure on the lungs. This confirms the importance of humoral factors in pulmon-
ary lesions resulting from acute oxygen poisoning. Division of the splanchnic

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